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most important service in preparing the contents of these volumes for the press. The material has been presented under the group titles: Finance and Taxation, Money and Bimetallism, Economic Theory, Statistics, National Growth, and Social Economics. In this collection, with the bibliography of Mr. Walker's writings published by the *American Statistical Association* (Vol. 5, 1897, pp. 276-90), students now have access to the best work upon social subjects by one of the most virile thinkers that our country has produced.

To the sociologist General Walker is most interesting as a practical demonstration that pure economics cannot satisfy a man who is intensely devoted to reality. No economist has more boldly defined political economy as an abstraction. Few economists have more frankly abandoned pure economics when facing real issues. General Walker apparently paid little attention to the development of sociological forms of thought, but, like John Stuart Mill, he gave in himself the surest proof that economic theory cannot long satisfy the best minds unless it can find itself in correlation with the larger theory which formulates all the relations from which the economic abstraction is drawn. General Walker did not think under technical sociological categories. He none the less manifested the instinct that those categories are needed which the sociologists are trying to elaborate. All his discussions of concrete questions are in the sociological spirit. This is illustrated particularly in the papers placed under the head "Social Economics." The breadth and catholicity of General Walker's views require excursions beyond the limits of pure economics in dealing with almost every question that he approaches. Students who follow General Walker's discussions must necessarily strengthen the demand for sociological research.

A. W. S.

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*The Criminal.* By AUGUST DRÄHMS. With an Introduction by Cesare Lombroso. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1900. Pp. xiv + 402. \$2.

THE author is chaplain of the San Quentin prison, California, and his personal observations have been made more valuable by a study of the literature of criminology. A brief outline of the historical phases of crime and punishment is followed by a discussion of the theory of a "criminal type," with a conclusion in the negative. After stating several classifications of criminals, Mr. Drähms adopts the threefold division of instinctive and habitual criminals and the single offender. The

genuine criminals are studied for the discovery of the psychological, anatomical, and physiological characteristics which mark them as a separate class. While there is little of novelty in this part of the work, the statements and judgments are marked by the independence, clearness, and sense of reality which come from direct contact with the phenomena of crime. The significance of social environment in the formation of the criminal character is emphasized in the chapter on the habitual criminal, and the statistical material here is well arranged. The subject of recidivism is strongly presented, with a fresh compilation of data.

Taken altogether the book contains a real contribution to our knowledge of the subject, and is a sane and balanced presentation of the more vital matters.

The style is sometimes obscure, with a tendency to select the more difficult phrases when a more direct and simple form would be quite as exact and more intelligible. There are some places for interrogation marks in the chapter on hypnotism, although it is worth while to have the topic brought forward.

The statistical proof (p. 173) that crime by foreigners in the United States is in excess of their relative numbers must be held in doubt, since the author ignores the criticisms of Dr. H. H. Hart printed in this JOURNAL. Mr. Drähms does not even notice the fact that the census figures give no heed to the average age of immigrants and the average age of the native population. Nor are the immigrants of the various nations of Europe compared.

The criticism of the stock exchange (p. 214) will hardly be accepted in economics, although his denunciation of gambling is none too severe. The census figures relating to crime, 1850-90, are given without calling attention to Dr. Wines' warning that they are not comparable for the earlier and later decades; and so the optimistic judgment that serious crime is not greatly increasing is somewhat weakened. The criticism of trades unions (p. 350) for their opposition to contract prison labor is too absolute and sweeping to be quite fair, and the economic importance of the matter is underestimated, as Professor Fisher pointed out last year before the National Prison Association.

In spite of some minor defects the book will be read by every student of the subject, and its conclusions will deserve serious consideration, even when they deal with controverted positions.

C. R. HENDERSON.